STATE SENTINEL

WM. J. BROWN AND G. P. BUELL, EDITORS SATURDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 17, 1845 Il rWHITE WRAPP RS .- Persons receiving thei papers in White Wrappers, will please take notice that heir subscription is due, and if they wish their paper continued, they must renew it at once by senging the

The Reign of Fusion --- 5.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PREACHERS. There are a sort of men whose visages Do cream and mantle like a standing pond, And do a willful stillness on ortain, With purpose to be dressed up in an opinion Of wisdom, gravity, and profound conceit; As who should say, I am Sir Oracle. And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!

In religion, What d-d error but some sober brow Will bless it, and approve it with a text-Hiding the grossness with fair ornament !

We notice an attempt on the part of several of the Fusion papers to create the im pression that the Democratic members of the Legislature are disposed to reflect in their conduct upon the sacred character of ministers of the Gospel. This will not do; the pit is not well enough covered to catch any body endowed with ordinary perception. The Democracy wage no war with holy men whose ing against it which privilege was denied business is to preach Christianity, but they do him. wage war with men who steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, and particularly with such political backs as seek to hide their vices behind a pretended love of the clergy. We yield to none in our respect for such ministers as preach Christ and him crucified, but we will not be surpassed by any in our Democratic members might have an oppordetestation of those, who, planting themselves behind the battlements of ecclesiastical dogmas, assume to teach us that a part of our duty consists in branding with infamy the memory of our noblest patriots, in instituting a religious test for office, and in declaring it a crime to be seen on the public street without a long face on the Sabbath.

It is very convenient to denominate men "infidels," who have the boldness to advocate religious toleration; it is very convenient to arouse, if possible, the prejudices of sectarian bigots against Democracy. This is one of the devil's own tricks, and was wornthreadbare ages ago. Thank God the Democratic party has statesmen that know their rights,and how to defend the n-statesmen who have read the lessons of history, and know where to turn for arguments against intolerance and bigotry-statesmen who will not be driven from their high and noble ground by the mad-dog cry of "infidelity." Are there men in our own day particularly born and reared to hold a rod above our heads, and teach us how to speak, and when to move? liave we forfeited the individuality waich we inherited from the Maker? Were our fathers freemen, and are we, their descendants, to be only slaves ?

preach the sacred mysteries of Revelation? The same hand that gave eyes, and ears, and feet to eacu member of his con-Has the minister power to pronounce the sentence of damnation against his hearer, and has the hearer no right even to prove his innocence! Verily, we have sadly retrograded from the simple virtues of our republican ancestors! We were once "free and serfs, not only of the civil, but of the ecclesiastical power!

The records of religious persecution are fearful beyond description. Pagans were the first transgressors, it is true, after the Christian era: myriads of martyrs perished under the bloody alministrations of the heathen emperors of Rome-Nero, Trajan, Dioclesian, and others-who disgraced humanity during the first four ages of the Church; but, as time rolled away, heathen crimes-enormous and revolting as they were -sunk into insignificance by the side of Christian persecutions instituted against each other. Catholics persecuted Protestants, and Protestants persecuted the Catholics: Henry VIII. and his bloody progeny refined upon ancient cruelty, and incarnated the descriptions of the monsters of the Apocalypse. The Dissenters were hunted like dog-; the Puritans sought refuge from British ecclesiastical malignity in the wilds of America: but the little band of the May Flower were no sooner installed upon the rock of Plymouth, than they began to hang and burn the Quakers and Baptists.

Under the reign of Britain, we were cursed until after the middle of the eighteenth century by occasional freaks of ecclesiastical fury. The war of the Revolution set upon political religionism the stamp of unconditional reprobation. That stamp remained untouched until Know Nothingism, under the direction of Ned Buntline, declared it a crime to profess the religion of Louis XIV and Mickael Angelo. Yes! it was left to the cold-blooded virgin soil of America-hallowed by revolutionary blood-in the Christian epoch of 1854, the ghost of religious persecution, which had slept even in a European grave of a hundred years!

For daring to find fault with ministers who countenance these monstrous heresies-for standing up as independent men, deserving to live, and fashioned in the image of God-for protesting against a union of Church and State-for insisting that the pulpit is a bad theater for a discussion of the merits of the Nebraska law-for maintaining that no man, whether he wear a white or black cravat, has the right to speak in the name of an invisible and unapproachable power against the great principles and meisures of the Demo cratic party:-for these, and kindred offenses, we are to be denounced as "infidels!" O religion! what crimes have not been perpetrated in thy name!

Temperance Bill.

This bill came to the hands of the Governor on yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M. By the constitution, the Governor has three days to examine all bills presented to him.

ernor Bigler of that State. It is quite voluoctavo. Its length is its only objection.

of Representatives, Feb. 9, 1855.

ing boen suspended:)

When Mr. Humphreys moved to recommit amend the bill that the county treasurer should not be required to furnish the money to buy the liquor to be sold in each county.

Mr. Walpole moved further to amend the instructions by striking out search, seizure, confiscation and destruction of property, and ing himself that, if the bill should be so by the Democratic members.

Pending these propositions, the gag law the Damocratic Party asked them to reconsider was applied by Mr. Test of Wayne, who call- their action, and adopt a more moderate laws ed for the previous question, thus depriving which would stand the fire. the minority of all opportunity to discuss the merits of the bill.

The question then recurred upon the pas sage of the bill.

Mr. King of Johnson, when his name was ealled, requested the privilege of stating his objections to the bill, and his reasons for vot-

The bill then passed, ayes 55, noes 41.

After the passage of the bill, the gentlemen from Putnam, Mr. McMurry, a fusion member, appreciating the gross injustice done the minority, magnanimously moved a reconsideration of the vote, in order that the tunity to place themse'ves as they desired upon the rocord.

After much difficulty, Mr. Sturgis got the had held a caucus, and appointed him to propose the Liquor Law of Ohio, which had been tried and found effective, as well as constitutional, as a substitute for the law embracing search, seizure, confiscation and destruction, said he believed the law before the House stress is placed on the fact that Mr. Hudson's enjoyed the right of an opinion in regard to the matter-that the law in question had been prejudged, and that it was already understood to be unconstitutional; that the law which he and his friends proposed would stand the test of the Supreme Court; that he desired to see the tippling establishments closed, but that the law reported by the Joint Committee would be a dead letter: that he doubted the sincerity af many of the friends of the billthat some who supported it had already assured him that they believed the law would be declared by the Court contrary to the Constitution. He then read his constitutional objections to it; stating that he did not pretend to be a legal gentleman, but that constitutional law was supposed to be so plain that every Who gave to the minister the power to man could understand it; he said, in substance, he believed Sec. 21, Art. I, of the Constitution to be an effectual bar to the enforcement of this law. Said section declares that no man's property shall be taken by law without just compensation. He said that, as a Representative of Allen county, he was under no pledges; on the contrary, every effort was made to defeat him upon th's question; notwithstanding which, he telieved Temperance to be the great moral question of the day, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to enact some law that would effectually close the low tippling shops that were ruining large numbers of the unfortunate, who were unable to protect themselves. He then urged upon the House, in an earnest manner, the propriety of a law similar to that of the State of Ohio, if they honestly and sincerely isted as early as the year 1200, but they were

desired to suppress the evils of intemperance. at that time universally banks of deposit and While Mr. Sturgis was engaged in speak- not of issue. ing, the firing of the cannon commenced. which, in connection with the loud and boisspeaker from concluding his remarks. It that it was abandoned. was evident to all that the object was to prein an earnest and effective manner, from placing upon record, even in this informal way, tleman's remarks, the shouting, stamping, firate the violence of a mob, the Speaker finding House and the assembled multitude adjourn-

overbearing, uncompromising, intolerant majority; thus was consummated an outrage unparalled in the history of the legislation of In-

law have not at present to do ; we leave the more specie in its vaults than it has in circudiscussion of these questions to the people lation. Prussia banks on the ame principle. ence the disadvantages which the future will its credit. The bank of England has been in develop. In regard to the means resorted to operation for more than 150 years. Its influto effect the legislation of yesterday, we have a ence is immense. It is the power behind the word to say; these form, certainly, legiti- throne geater than the throne. It controls mate matter for criticism. Has it come to this the currency, makes war and dictates terms of -that the minority are the mere serfs of the peace. It has built aristocracy and ground majority? Are the rights of the free and in- the people to dust. dependent Representatives of one half the But we are wandering from our legitimate people of the State to be trampled down and subject. We only introduced these brief asultingly discarded by a majority bent only references to show that the history of banking upon sacrificing by one process or another, the has been a history of fraud and failures. We inalienable privileges of men? We regard have no hope of any effective legislation which the call for the previous question, before the merits of the bill could be discussed, such an of free banking in Indiana, and without insult to the intelligence and honesty of the confidence it is a broken reed. There must ed aims, without stifling and gagging the opof popular oblivion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.-Immediately upon the meeting of the House in the afternoon. Mr. McMurray withdrew his motion to reconsider the Temperance bill. We cannot tell delivered an argument in the Supreme Court what induced the gentleman to withdraw his at Washington, Friday, Feb. 2n i, in support motion; it was at least very uncourteous to We are indebted to some friend in Mr. Sturgis, of Allen, who was entitled to the York, and ethers, involving the title to 120,-California for a copy of the message of Gov- floor. What influence was brought to bear COO acres of land in Iowa. The ownership of upon this gentleman, we know not, but suffice Gov. Seymour and his colleagues has been upoutrageous attempt to gag the free Represen. | been in litigation twenty years.

Proceedings upon the Liquor Bill in the House tatives of an intelligent assembly. We un derstand that Mr. Sturgis wished to introduce The bill upon the subject of intoxicating some additional evidence and read some exliquors, which had been previously adopted tracts from the Cine nuati Guzette, proving by the Senate, was taken up, (the rules hav- conclusively the justice of his position-and the practical workings of the system he proposed ; but no! they feared his scathing rewith the following instructions, viz: to so bukes, and would hear nothing from any member of the Democratic party. The Fusionists were determined to have the country understand that ne old liner would favor any Temperance law, but they failed in their attempt. While they have Sturgis and Walpole to deal with, they will not be very likely the clause establishing county agencies, pledg- to get the party misrepresented on the Record Let the facts go to the people. The Fusionamended, it would be unanimously supported ists have passed a bill which is unconstitutional, impracticable and inoperative, while

More about Free Banks.

can be made a safe and sound circulating medium, it is contended that the New York system, based on stocks, bonds and mortgages has worked well. There is a wide difference between the New York Free Bank act and the Indiana law now in force or even Mr. Hudson's bill. The New York law requires all the country banks to redeem their issues in New York or Albany. They are re quired to keep on hand, a sufficient amount of specie in the great metropolis, to redeen all their notes, so that the securities are an addition to their specie basis, which they must have. None but strong and solid men engage in Banking in New York. The wild and desperate adventurers of Wall street seized with avidity on the liberal statute of Indiana, floor, and stated that the Democratic members which only required them to redeem their notes at their counters, which was often the counter of a grocery in some obscure village-We assert without the fear of a contradiction, that the history of Banking nowhere, shows an instance where Banks have ever sustained and the invasion of private property. He themselves without a specie basis. Great unconstitutional-remarked that every man bill requires one hundred and fifteen dollar worth of stock for every one hundred dollars ssued. The advocates of the measure. placed great emphasis on the word worth. Now such has been the practical operation of the act ever since its passage, that stocks have never been received for less than their worth at the time of their deposit When Indiana 5's were received by the Auditor, they were worth in the New York market from 100 to 105, yet they depreciated at one time as low as 76. Whenever there is a demand these stocks would run up again. Wall street brokers and money changers have the power to regulate the price of these stocks. That they will do it for the benefit of the bankers no one doubts. Again, times are precarious and uncertain. Suppose some of the States. whose stocks are secured on deposit, as security, should fail to pay their annual interest dues, the bonds would suddenly depreciate, and there would be no remedy for the billholder, but the ability and the honor of the banker. Securities may be multiplied, the fourth of the State may be pledged, it will not all answer-bank bills not redeemable in specie on demand can have but a buef existence. The notes of the Bank of England although backed by the credit of the nation, under suspension, fell thirty-three per cent below their nominal value. Nothing prevented their becoming utterly worthless, but the immediate resumption of specie pay-

Banks are of great antiquity. They ex-

Paper currency was first introduced in China about the beginning of the thirteenth centerous noise in the lobbies, prevented the tury, but it soon produced such derangement

Catharine II, of Russia, commenced the use vent Mr. Sturgis, whose speech was delivered of paper currency in 1768. Large issues were made. These bills continued at par for four years. They gradually depreciated until the views of the minority. Pending the gen- they fell fifty per cent. The distress became so great that all the wealth of the nation was ing of guns, &c., &c., beginning to approxim- pledged for their redemption. It was however, of no avail, for one ruble in silver was impossible to restore quiet, declared the worth four in paper. The same disastrous results followed the experiment of Banking in Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Roma, Sardinia, Thus was passed an act professedly, design- Italy and Spain. The world is familiar with ed to restore 'law and order;" thus was the John Law's great bubble of banking in France. voice of an intelligent minority stifled by an It was perhaps the most stupendous fraud and failure on record. France profited by this lesson and the safest banking institution now in the world is the Bank of France. No bills are issued of a less denomination than With the merits, or demerits of the liquor 500 francs (\$94) and the bank has always

can restore confidence to the rotten system

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT .- Hon, S. P. Chase of a claim of Governor Seymour, of New The Prehibitory Law.

cheers from the lobby and galleries, and an- truth. The mystery is at last solved. "Sam" off, and discussion stifled by the previous ques- land. adjourned in great confusion.

By way of showing that Free Bank paper | a measure which was discussed before the people at the last election. The resolutions of search seizure and confiscation," yet when a proposition was made to strike out this provision, it was rejected by a large majority .-Under its provisions, the private residences of individuals may be searched. No place is secure from the inquisitorial power of the

The farmer may manufacture his apples into cider, but if he sells to his neighbor a quan. of a moral pestilence. tity less than three gallons, he subjects himself to a fine of not less than twenty dollars, for the first offence, and if repeated, the fine may amount to fifty or one hundred dollars, cross-lots. It cannot even be given away. If a farmer asks is neighbor to drink a glass of cider with him on a cold morning, he subjects himself a similar fine, and yet the chief advocates of this measure, were those who in 1840 sang.

"Cold wa er will do for the lokies, "And a little vinegar stew, "But see"ll drink bard cider and whis'ry,

"And vote for old 1 ippecanoe. The people by this bill are to be taxed to ra

Progress of Liquor Legislation.

informed (if we are mistaken, we desire to be many years in abject poverty, he died a miscorrected) that Mr. Newcomb upon the stump erable beggar, at a penny lodging house in St declared bimself not opposed to the free use of Giles. cider. This, however, is of but little importance, and whether the Senate particularly we leave to the speculations of those that shall ple's Representatives, Who shall be Senator its provisions; would it not then have been glorious confederacy of States.

wonderful age, and we are a wonderful peo- oblivion?

Judge Test. that, during the late bank discussion in the try, everything that is dear to an American-House of Representatives, he took strong will cross their steel with the hosts of faction, ground against the iniquitous system by which but "never give up the ship!" Let the old the State of Indiana has been flooded with Democratic vessel throw her "grappling irons" bank paper worth 75 and 80 can's to the dollar. One of the ablest speeches to which we to save herself from sinking, but that she may listened, throughout the whole debate, was "scuttle" her enemy below the water's edge ! delivered by Judge Test against the present We are proud to see that the Democratic Free Banking system. His remarks were members of the Senate and House of Represcathing and to the point, and they ought to sentatives of Indiana are men who know their tell with powerful effect upon the important rights. nuestion in issue. Whether they will be heeded or not, however, remains to be seen. In- They are not to be frightened into acquiediana has been particularly cursed by the mean- scence in what they believe to be wrong. It est, filthiest, vilest paper issue in the Union is in their power to take such a course as will people as will not fail to be signally rebuked be a great deal of the wild cat in the thing if It withers and fades in the hands of the honest endear them to the Democracy for all time to by the overwhelming voice of the people. Bankers will take hold of it. They must people like the apples of Sodom. The bliscome. If they shall stand firm in this hour, have a certain security of making money, and ter attempted to be applied to it by Mr. Hud- their children will rise and endorse their conall that they make comes off of the people. son failed again on yesterday for want of a duct, and thank God that their fathers were position, can hardly desire, and surely cannot The whole thing is unsafe, unsound and unpopular. The people's Representatives un- tinue to fail; let us now stifle the free bank derstand this. They will do their duty, we dragon, and, at the proper time, choke down its elder sister the State Bank. Let us not dream of flying from pecuniary small pox to some other moneyed pestilence. We've had the devil's currency long enough, and we trust the People's Representatives will conclude to try that of Judge Test and Gen. Jackson.

of the Nebraska Territorial Legisture.

" Who is Sam ?"

The passage of this bill on yesterday was This question was frequently asken during received in the House by loud shouts and the late campaign, by honest inquirers after ounced to the outsiders, by the firing of can- turns out to be a renegade politician, who, on and ringing bells. The vote on the pas. though corrupt from the crown of his head to age of the bill was Ayes 54; Noes 41. An the sole of his foot, outwardly a whited sepulattempt was made to amend the bill by re- cher, but full of dead men's bones, fancies himommitment, but all amendments were cut self-entitled to control all the offices in the

ion. The majority refused to the minority the He has attempted in the Legislature to pass privilege of being heard. A motion to recon- strong Abolition resolutions, indorsing, pracsider was made, but the speakers were hissed tically, the motto of the "Liberator" of Bosfrom the gaileries and the lobby. The House ton-"The Constitution; a league with death, and a covenant with hell." He has attempt-Much of this enthusiasm is honest and ed to send a man to the United States Sensincere. Many good people think this meas- ate, who would vote in favor of a dissolution of ure will be the means of entirely eradicating the Union. He has attempted, like George the the evil of Intemperance. Time will deter. Third of Britain, to prohibit the honest, inmine its efficacy. It is certainly the most dustrious foreigners from seeking our own stringent temperance law ever enacted. The country as an asylum from oppression. He only objection we have to it is, that it is not has attempted to constitute the most trivial labor upon the Sabbath a crime, pu rishable by fine and imprisonment.

the 13th of July convention, proposed a 'juli- He has attempted to erect a Procrustean cious" prohibitory law-most of the candi- bed, upon which short Christians may be elondates denied that they were in favor of gated, and long ones shortened, until they shall exactly fill his measure. He has spent an immense amount of the people's money in doing nothing whatever for the people's inserest. He has refused to reform the banks and the school-law, or to do anything which the masses des're to be done. He is a greater humbug than Barnum, and his very breath will hereafter warn the people of the approach

We would advise all that have taken stock in his institution to check out their shares, for the whole concern is going to the devil by Clerks

Infatuation of Gaming. In the reign of Queen Anne, a Mr. Potter of Northumberland, in England. But he acquired such a passion for gaming, that at a single hezzard he staked and lost his house and lands. After this was done, and as he was going out of the gaming house, he turned about and insisted that the person with whom money to be paid over to the agents author- he had been playing shoult give him one ized to sellliquor. This is a monstrous provis- i chance to recover his estate, or fight with him. on, and one which in our opinion, will not be He proposed that his carriage, the trinkets and sanctioned by the people. We have not now loose money he had in his pocket, his house in old me to review it in all its details. It is full the city, with his plate and furniture, should unnecessary and injudicious provisions .- be valued at a certain sum, and played for at a When it becomes a law, we shall recommend single stake. His friends tried to prevent his all to submit to its provisions. Better obey running the hazard, but he could not be perbad law than to attempt resistance. Let it suaded. He lost the game. He then conducthave a fair trial, and let its workings be fully ed the winner to the door, told his coachman that he was his master, and marched forthwithout house or home, or any means of sup port. He retired to an obscure lodging, in a On vesterday the House of Representatives, cheap part of the town, and became a waiter after considerable debate, and propositions to at a billiard table, and an occasional assistant amend, ordered the law reported by the joint at a livery stable. In this miserable condition, committee on temperance to be engrossed for a exposed to the taunts and jeers of those whom third reading. We happened to be present, he had once supported, an old friend met him and hear in the course of the discussion, the and gave him ten guineas. Five of these he remarks of Hop. Horatio C. Newcomb, Rep. spent for clothing. With the remaining five esentative from Marion, upon a proposition went to a common gaming house, and increasto except ci er from the list of restricted lig. ed them to fifty. He then went among his uors Mr. Newcomb said that the "OLD LINE old associates, and won twenty thousand WHISKY SENATE," had "covered itself with pounds. But he was not satisfied with thus glory," by passing a most stringent bill, and recovering what he had lost enough to make he of not wish to see those who projessed to him rich as long as he lived. He returned be in favor of reform, falling behind. We are the next day and lost it all. After living

United States Senator.

The 22d of February is near at hand, and 'covered itself with glory" is a matter which the question will be plainly asked of the peorecord the future history of Indiana. Wha from Indiana for the next six years? Whether we desire to say is, that it did not look very an election will occur, we cannot predict; that well in Mr. Newcomb to fasten the brand of the Democratic members of the Legislature "Old Line Whisky Senate" upon the most will not support a mere sectionalist and faconservative branch of the Legislature of '55, natic, or permut the election of such a one, and then call for the previous question, for may be regarded as certain. We have evethe purpose of cutting off all debate. This rything to lose by haste-everything to gain temperance bill may be right, but it is not by deliberate action. The great heart of Inabsolutely certain that all its features are diana is true to the Union, and a vast responperfect: it proposes to fine and imprison citi-sibility will rest upon that Democrat who shall tens of the State for the violation of certain of counive at the triumph of an enemy of the

more decent, more in accordance with the enightcoment of the age, to permit an examin- ment; it is indeed the mere creature of the ation of its details by a conservative and intel- hour-another year it will be shattered into a thousand fragments. Shall the Democratic Messrs, Walpole, Humphreys, Buskirk, and party—the party of Jefferson and Jackson other leading members of the House of Rep. stand in dread of its vengeance. Shall we esentatives, desired to discuss the whole ques- give way to a cowardly fear of an insignifiion, but their voices were stifled, and they cant fee? Shall the party which has breasted were compelled to see the most rigid sumptu- the sectional storms of the last fifty years ary law, perhaps, of the age, pass to its third bow its head before the incoherent factions reading, without being allowed the privilege that temporarily degrade the politics of Indiof saving a word! This is what is called in ana? We buried Native-Americanism in '52: Indiana "free speech!" Verily, ours is a shall not Know-Nothingism sleep in the same

We are proud to believe that Democratsremembering the time honored maxims of their fathers, the hallowed names of their pat-It is due to Hon. Charles H. Test to say riot sages, their duty to God and their counaboard the black piratical bark of Fusion-not

(C) A French officer, while making a recon noissance near Sebastopol, was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball, and the shock was so severe as to cause a paralysis of his tongue, so that he could neither move it nor speak. Obtaining leave of absence, he returned to Marseilles, and placed himself under medical treatment. After a few shocks, he We have received a copy of the Coun- could move his tongue with more facility, and cil Bluffs Bugle - Eztra, containing the at length, after an unusually powerful shock, minous, making a pamphlet of forty pages it to say that we have never known a more held in all the Courts of New York. It has sage of acting Governor T. B. Cuming, his speech was restored, and he has fully recovered.

The Last of Fusion. We read there will be an end of all things ; that the mountains will crumble, the valleys Brown, Maryland; John McGuire, Ireland; rise, the land gain upon the sea, and the sea James Williamson, Virginia. upon the land; that human hopes, however grand in their structure, and human expectaions, however magnificent in their indulgence will vanish like the "baseless fabric of a vision." "The fashion of this world passeth away :" change, never-ceasing change is written upon the face of the universe. Of Fusion, we are now permitted to write-it was, but it is not. It rose, did much evil, flourished, and declined; now, it sleeps its last sleep, in a grave of its own digging, and cursed be he that shall attempt to resurrect the body.

Fusion made monstrous charges, every one which has been proved to be a falsehood. It charged that the Democratic party desired to extend the area of slavery. This appears as a falsehood upon the record. It charged that we encouraged the use of intoxicating not known 26. liquors. This was always false. It charged that we were opposed to the true interests of religion. This was a bald and naked falsehood. Fusion has done more to retard the progress of genuine religion than any other political element of modern times. It has Whole number employed aroused myriads of men to direct and open opposition to its dangerous dogma, that the ecclesiastical and civil power should be united. It charged that we had given the offices to foreigners. This is shown to be a falsehood by the following statement, compiled from the public records, exhibiting the relative number of foreigners holding office under the govern-

Of these 88 are of Amer can birth, and 12 most accomplished scholars and liberal Dem The twelve persons of foreign birth holdng office in this Department are the follow ing. Who will say that either of thes should ed faction, would not be in the power of a removed, simply because he was not born Democratic President, and we shall hope no 1 John Marron, Third Assistant Post

master General, appointed May 17, 1830; was born in Ireland, came here when eight months John Agg, clerk, appointed June 8 1851; born in England; resided here for more

4. J. Lawrenson, clerk, appointed April 7, 1834; born in England, came here 3 months dd, now 50 years in this country. 5. G. A. Schwarzman, cerk, appointed June, 1848; born in Germany, came to this ountry 16 years of age, served 10 years in

when eight years of age, now 32 years in the

the American army

years of age, now 40 years old. 8. J. E. McMahon, clerk, appointed May 2, 1853; born in Ireland, came here an infant, now 22 years of age.

now 45 years old 10. C. McDonnel, messenger, appointed August 10, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in the country 35 years.
11. T. Molchon, watchman, appointed May 22, 1853; born in Ireland, resident in this

ountry many years. 12. James Ocr, clerk, appointed August, 1854, born in Ireland, resided here 14 years, served 216 years in the Mexican war, and

was badly wounded. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department shows the followno result:oterior Department proper,.... Pension Office. Commissioner of Public Build ings and watchmen, keepers of bridges, &c., under his control, 21

STATE DEPARTMENT. [It will be noticed that the number of forgners holding office under this Department is larger than in the others; and the reason is in favor of every man who pleased, setting ot pay a living compensation. American charged with being in favor of a law to procit zens cannot and will not accept of such hibit the farmer from making and selling ciappointments, and they are given to foreigners | der, I stated that I was not in favor of such a simply because nobody else will take them:] law, nor does the Bill of the Senate contain

Department of State, August 28, 1854, The following is a statement respecting all persons now employed either in or under the sopervision of the Department of State:-

I.- Employed Abroad. 1. Ministers, commissioners, secretaries of

whole number 42. Of these, 4 were born abroad; 3 of whom have been naturalized, and one, the United States dispatch agert at London, has not.

Of these, 49 were born abroad, of whom 21 have been naturalized, and I has not; and I thus expressed themselves we recognize none was born under the flag of the United States; but the pure old body-guard of Democracy. the rest, or 26, may have been naturalized, but Amongst them we find the name of Dick Slaof this the department has no evidence. II .- Employed in the United States or their Ter-

ritories as Governors or Secretaries of Territwies and despatch agents-whole number 16. cratic Dearborn; who writes in his remarks Of whom 13 were born in the United States. column "Jesse D. Bright against the world." The rest, 2 of whom are despatch agets, were A better or truer friend or firmer Democrat probably so born; but of this the department has no direct evidence. III .- Employed in this department-whole num-

or his birth, were temporarily residing abroad; 4 of the others so born have been naturalized

and I soon will be. Clerks .- William Huster, Rhode Island; A. French, New York; Fras. Markoe, St. Crox, J. Pratt. Massachusetts; G. J. Abbot, New Hampshire; R. S. Chew, Virginia; William C. says: Reddall, Virginia; Charles V. Gordon, Vir- At this time, when the political skies are ginia; Edmund Flagg, Maine; George Chip- lowering the return of Mr. Medary to the George Bartle, Virginia; L. F. Tasistro, Ire- Democracy of the State, and we hove it will land; Edward Stubbs, Ireland; H. D. Johnson, be a tended with gratifying results. The vet-Massachusetts; R. S. Giliert, New York; C. eran campaigner has seen darker hours in the G. Baylor, Kentucky.

Messenger .- Calvin Ames, Massachusetts, Packer .- Wm. F. Faherty, Maryland.

Laborers .- James S. Martin, Maryland; Wil- lical triends in and out of the State,

liam Lucas, District of Columbia; E. W. Hansell, Pennsylvania; W. A. Scott, Pennsylva-

Recopitulation. 21 clerks-18 native born; I born of Amercan parents transiently abroad; 2 foreign

1 messenger-native born.

1 packer-pative born. 2 watchmen-native born; 2 watchmen-

7 laborers-native born; 1 laborer foreign 35 in all-30 of whom are native citizens; 5 of whom are foreign.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. In the office of the Secretary of the Treasary and bureaus, including the offices of the Assistant Treasurers and mints, there are 430 Americans, 26 foreign lorn, and 3 not known. Revenue cutter service-Americans 65.

Light-house keepers-Americans 238, foreigners 32, not known 132. Customs-Americans 1845, foreigners 227,

Total number of persons employed under the State, Treasury and Interior Departments 430

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House of Bepresentatives, on the 1st of October, 1853, there were 54 persons employed-all of whom, except one, were

Thus stands the record. It will ved that of the small number of foreigners holding office under the government, many have been in the country thirty or forty years-others were born of American parents residing temporarily abroad-others served many years in the American army-others hold unimportant positions, in foreign countries, which were not sought after by natives? What has Know-Nothingism to say of this statement of feets? Perhaps the leaders 100 would like to see Robt, Dale Owen, one of the ocrat of the age, removed, in order to make way for Ned Buntline! To please the wretch-

> one will make the effort, Mr. Newbomb.

We give place with pleasure to the following communication from Hon, Horatio C. Newcomb. We stated on vesterday that he. in the course of debate, stigmatized the most 3. N. dalter, clerk, appointed June 3, conservative branch of the Legislature as "The 1834; born in Switzerland; resided here 27 Old Line Whisky Senate." We were not mistaken as to the words used by Mr. Newcomb, but if he did not intend to reflect upon the Democratic Senators, we are glad to be so informed. In this connection, we have a word to say farther in regard to the course of Mr. Newcomb in calling for the previous question. 6. E. Donnelly, clerk, appointed July 1, The history of legislation shows that this 1853, born in Ireland, came to this country method is resorted to in nine cases out of ten by those who are afraid of submitting their J. R. Condon, clerk, appointed July 1, case to a rigid and searching analysis. It is 1853; born in Ireland, came here about 21 the last argument of despotism in a republican government. It affords the only means by which discussion can be strangled-by which reason can be evaded-by which dan-9. James McC-rrick, clerk, appointed July gerous and tyrannical legislation can be fas-2, 1853; born in Ireland, came her young, tened upon the country. Mr. Newcomb's conduct moreover, is peculiarly liable to censure, for the reason that he called for the previous question at the very period in the progress of the bill when it was proper to discuss or amend it.

HOUSE OF REPRSENTATIVES, Editors of State Sentinel :- In your paper of this morning, I find an article commenting on my remarks in the House, on vesterday, upon the Temperance Bill. As you express a desire to be corrected, if mistaken, I take the berty of a-suring you that you misappreended my language in what I said of the Senate, I did not say that the "Old Line Whisky Senate" had covered itself with glory by passing the bill; but I did say, that the Senate, a majority of whom were "Old Li-

did not want it said, that the majority in the Honse, who had been elected as Temperance men, shall fall behind an Old Line Senate on this question. Instead of speaking, or intending to speak, disparagingly of the Senate, I spoke, as I felt, in admiration of its action. I did not say, before the people, that I was byjons: A large number of the consulates do up a shop for the sale of cider, but when

ners" and who had been denounced as Whis-

kyites, had passed the bill just as the friends

of the measure had presented it, and that I

such a prohibition. Yours respectfully,
H. C. NEWCOMB. Bright's Position.

We have before us, says the Evansvills Enquirer, a list of the members of the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives, with egation, and agents connected with them- the politics of each annexed, and a column for "remarks." In looking over the remarks column we find that 11 out of the 26 Democrats have expressed a preference for Jesse 3. Consuls and commercial agents-whole D. Bright for President in 1856. In looking over the antecedents of these men who have ter, as he is familiarly called, for many years a Representative and Senator from old demo-

than old Dick, has not been made. In the House there are 13 for Brigh for President. They too, like those of the Sen-Of these, 6 were bern abroad; one of whom ate, belong to the orthodox Democratic church. came to the United States in his third year, Indiana, ever proud of her Bright, thus gives and is of American parents, who, at the time expression to her sentiments through her Repsentatives at the Capital.

OF SAMUEL MEDARY, has again become the proprietor of the Ohio Statesman, Messrs. of American parents; A. H. Derrick, Penn- Cox & Knapp retiring-the former having sylvania, James S. Mackie, Ohio; J. P. Polk, been appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru. Delaware; R. S. Chilton, New Jersey; H. D. Of this change, the Cincinnati Enquirer

nan, Vermont; Ge rge Hill Connecticut; Statesman is not an unimportant event to the course of his long and checkered political life, and is not likely to be discouraged by the sudden squall which dismasted the Demo-Watchmen .- Wm. H. Prentiss, District of cratic flag-ship Ohio last October. He will Columbia; James Donalson, District of Co. infuse into the central organ great vigor and umbia; R. Harrison, England; A. Best, Ger- animation, and we trust his efforts will be seconded by the generous patronage of his po-